DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REPORT
Building H, Algonquin College Ottawa Campus
706 Wajashk Private, Ottawa, Ontario

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Building H, Algonquin College Ottawa Campus
706 Wajashk Private
Ottawa, Ontario

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February, 2026

CM3 Project: TC1738

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CM3 Environmental Inc. (CM3) was commissioned by Algonquin College to conduct a designated substances and hazardous materials survey for the building located at 706 Wajashk Private in Ottawa, Ontario. This work was completed in order to comply with Ontario Regulation 278/05 "*Designated Substances - Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations*" (O. Reg. 278). A Designated Substance Survey (DSS) is also required under Section 30 of the **Occupational Health and Safety Act** in order to identify designated substances that may be present within the proposed project areas.

General Findings and Recommendations

CM3's general findings and recommendations are summarized in the following table:

Executive Summary Table

Designated Substance	Findings	Recommendations
Acrylonitrile	Possibly present in stable form in paints and adhesives.	No concerns.
Arsenic	Possibly present in stable form in paints and adhesives.	No concerns.
Asbestos	All samples collected and submitted for analysis were found to be non-asbestos containing. In order to maintain the integrity of the roof membrane, no samples were collected as part of this investigation. According to available information the roof membrane was replaced during renovation work in 2014, 2015 and 2019. Therefore, at this time the roof membrane is unlikely to contain ACM.	Core sampling of the roof membrane should be completed on a project specific basis. Routine surveillance of asbestos containing materials as per O. Reg. 278.

Benzene	Likely present in stable form in roofing asphalt, paints, and adhesives.	No concerns.
Coke Oven Emissions	None identified.	No concerns.
Ethlyene Oxides	None identified.	No concerns.
Isocyanates	None identified.	No concerns.
Lead	All samples collected and submitted for laboratory analysis were found to be non-lead containing.	It is recommended that if materials containing lead are to be disturbed, then procedures outlined in the ministry of labour “Guideline – Lead on Construction Projects” should be followed.
Mercury	Mercury vapour is assumed to be present within fluorescent light tubes bulbs that are located in the subject building. Mercury may also be found in stable form in paints and adhesives. Liquid mercury was observed in thermostats located in the following locations.	If work on mercury containing materials is likely to produce mercury dust or fumes, for example during welding, torch cutting, grinding, sanding or sandblasting, then proper precautions should be followed. Prior to demolition, all fluorescent light tubes should be packaged and removed by a licensed contractor.
Silica	Crystalline silica is assumed to be present in the building within the acoustic ceiling tiles, drywall/drywall joint compound and concrete structures such as walls, floors and stairs.	During renovation or demolition ensure that work areas are well ventilated, wash stations are present for worker protection and that the maximum allowable airborne concentration for all silica forms is not exceeded. All work should be completed following the Ministry of Labour “Guideline – Silica on Construction Projects”.

Vinyl Chloride	Likely present in stable form in pipes and interior finishes.	No concerns.
PCBs	PCB's can be found in equipment such as transformers, capacitors, electromagnets, heat transfer units, hydraulic engine and fluorescent lamp ballasts. Fluorescent lamp ballasts may contain minor quantities of PCBs (23.6 g).	Prior to any renovation or demolition, all ballasts should be compared to the information outlined in the 1991 Environment Canada publication "Identification of Lamp Ballasts Containing PCBs" and removed/disposed of accordingly
ODSs	ODS's can be found in applications such as refrigerants in heat pumps, refrigerators, freezers and air conditioners (A/C).	Prior to handling and/or disposal, a licensed technician should remove all base building CFCs, in accordance with the Federal Halocarbon Regulation, 2003. Non-base building units (i.e. window A/Cs, refrigerators, and freezers) should be relocated or reused rather than destroyed. If the units will not be relocated, then a licensed technician should remove the refrigerants.
UFFI	No evidence of UFFI was observed during the site investigation.	No concerns.
Droppings	No evidence of droppings was observed during the site investigation.	No concerns.
Visible Mould	No visible mould growth was observed during the site investigation.	No concerns.
Radioactivity	A direct source of radioactivity was not observed.	No concerns.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

The subject facility is a two-storey building which serves as an education facility located at 706 Wajashk Private, in Ottawa, Ontario. The building is heated via a combination of forced air gas fired furnace and electric baseboard heaters.

The facility was originally constructed in 1988 and has served as the School of Hospitality since. The building consists of offices, classrooms, kitchens, restaurant, washrooms, changing facilities, reception area, mechanical and electrical rooms.

1.2 Regulatory Framework

Under Section 30 of the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA), a project "owner shall determine whether any designated substances are present at the project site and shall prepare a list of all designated substances that are present". Ontario regulation 490/09 "Designated Substances" (O. Reg. 490/09) lists the designated substances as defined by OHSA. The following is a list of substances regulated by O. Reg 490/09.

- Acrylonitrile
- Arsenic
- Asbestos
- Benzene
- Coke Oven Emissions
- Ethylene Oxide
- Isocyanates
- Lead
- Mercury
- Silica
- Vinyl Chloride

Of the aforementioned designated substances, asbestos is further regulated by Ontario Regulation 278/05, "*Designated Substance - Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations*".

The following Hazardous Building Materials are not Designated Substances regulated by O. Reg. 490/09, but could pose a significant risk to health and safety of workers, occupants, and the environment are included as part of this report. The Ministry of Labour (MOL) recognizes them as workplace hazards and enforces worker protection under the General Duty Clause 25(2) (h) of the OHSA. Clause 25(2) (h) states that the employers are required to "take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker". In such cases the MOL will refer to industry standards and guidelines for the safe handling and management of such materials.

- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) - SOR/2008-273
- Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs) - Federal Halocarbon Regulation 2003, SOR/2003-289
- UFFI - Under the Hazardous Products Act (R.S. C. H-3, S.1)
- Droppings
- Visible Mould
- Radioactivity

Where applicable, regulations pertaining to removal / abatement, and/or disposal of hazardous materials are provided in section 8.0 Recommendations.

1.3 Scope of Work

The scope of this project was to determine the location, condition, quantity and type of hazardous materials present in the building. The surveyors included building structural components, finishes, mechanical and electrical systems. For the purposes of this project, only the substances referenced in section 1.2 are reported.

The designated substances mentioned above may be present in partial and non-accessed areas and concealed spaces (i.e. wall and ceiling cavities). Furthermore, materials located within wall cavities and below flooring finishes could not be observed in order to determine their condition. In addition, CM3 would extrapolate quantities based on quantities observed in fully accessible locations.

This designated substance survey report has been prepared using the information during the site reconnaissance and analytical data.

1.4 Participants

The assessment was performed by Andrew Mckeown and Gaurav Gaurav of CM3 on November 29th, 2024. The surveyors were provided keys to the building by the college facilities department and were left unaccompanied throughout the assessment.

All suspect asbestos samples were submitted under chain of custody to EMSL Canada Inc. for analysis. Samples were analyzed by polarized light microscopy with dispersion staining, following USEPA method 600/R-93/116.

Suspect lead-containing paint samples were sent to Paracel Laboratories Ltd. in Ottawa, Ontario for lead content analysis by ICP-OES.

1.5 Limitations

The survey does not refer to substances that may be present in the day-to-day usage for other specialized equipment or areas in buildings (i.e. portable equipment, lead shields, fume hoods,

etc.). There is a possibility that materials may exist which could not be reasonably identified within the scope of this assessment, or which were not apparent during previous site visits.

The scope did not include personal items or equipment (owner or occupant), buried or underground services or areas requiring significant demolition to assess. Wall and ceiling cavities were accessed wherever possible. Destructive investigative techniques were not employed.

1.6 Terminology

1.6.1 List of Acronyms & Abbreviations

TERM	DESCRIPTION	TERM	DESCRIPTION
ACM	Asbestos Containing Material	**MDL**	Method Detection Limit
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon	**NS**	No Standard
cm^2	Centimeters squared	**ODS**	Ozone Depleting Substances
CAEAL	Canadian Association of Environmental Analytical Laboratories	**PCBs**	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
CM3	CM3 Environmental Inc.	**Pb**	Lead
DUP	Duplicate	**PLM**	Polorized Light Microscopy
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	**ppm**	Parts Per Million
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment	**ppb**	Parts Per Billion
ESI	Environmental Site Inspection	**PVC**	Polyvinyl Chloride
GW	Groundwater	**QA/QC**	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
		RPD	Relative Percent Difference
Hg	Mercury	**T**	Metric Tonnes
Ha	Hectare	**TEM**	Transmission Electron Microscopy
HID	High Intensity Discharge	**TWAEL**	Time-Weighted Average Exposure Level
		µg/g	Micrograms/gram
m	Metre	**µg/L**	Micrograms/Litre
mg/kg	Milligrams per kilogram	**u/g**	Underground
m	Metre	**UFFI**	Urea Formaldehyde Foam Insulation

1.6.2 Glossary of Terms

Adjacent Property – Any properties that are contiguous or adjoining to the property being assessed.

Approved – Used in reference to a substance or system that has been investigated by a testing agency, accredited by the Standards Council of Canada, or is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and has been found to comply with specific requirements and is identified with an authorized marking of the testing agency, as appropriate.

Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) – In Ontario, any building material containing that contains 0.5% or more asbestos is recognized as ACM.

Client – Algonquin College including representatives of Algonquin College.

Commercial Property – any property where the primary activities of the land use is commercial (e.g., shopping mall) and not residential or manufacturing. This does not include operations where food is grown.

Contaminant – A substance that causes or may cause an adverse effect.

Contamination – The presence in soil, surface water, groundwater, air, or structures of a substance of concern, or a condition, in concentrations above appropriate pre-established criteria.

Criteria – Limits or levels for substances of concern that are established by regulating bodies.

Canadian Standards Association (CSA) – The Canadian Standards Association (CSA) is a membership association serving industry, government, consumers and other interested parties in Canada and the global marketplace. A leading developer of standards and codes, CSA enhances public safety, improves quality of life, preserves the environment and facilitates trade.

Dangerous Goods – Under the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (TDG) a dangerous good is a product, substance or organism included by its nature or by the regulations in any of the classes listed in the schedule of the ACT (Part 2 of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act.

Dangerous Goods Carrier – Under the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act a carrier is a licensed transporter of dangerous goods. A transporter is a hauling firm that picks up properly packaged and labeled hazardous wastes from generators and transports it to designated facilities for treatment, storage, or disposal. Transporters are subject to TDG hazardous waste regulations.

Delineation – The physical and chemical assessment of all affected media at a site in three dimensions (length, width and depth) to the applicable criteria by sampling and analysis to determine the contaminant impact boundaries in a minimum of four horizontal directions.

Designated Substance – Any material that is designated as such in Ontario Regulation 490/09 of the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act.

Detection Limit – The smallest concentration or amount of a substance that can be reported as present in a sample with a specified degree of certainty by a definite complete analytical procedure.

Environment – The components of the earth and includes

(i) air, land, and water;

(ii) the layers of the atmosphere;

(iii) organic and inorganic matter and living organisms;

(iv) the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in subclasses (i) to (iii); and

(v) may refer to, the socio-economic, environmental health, cultural and other items referred to in the definition of environmental effect.

Environmental Audit – a systematic process of objectively obtaining and evaluating evidence regarding a verifiable assertion about an environmental matter to ascertain the degree of correspondence between the assertion and established criteria, and then communicating the results to the client. A verifiable assertion is a declaration or statement about specific subject matter that is supported by documented data.

Exposure – The amount of a physical or chemical agent that reaches a target or receptor through ingestion, dermal adsorption, and inhalation.

Exposure Pathway – The course a chemical or physical agent takes from a source to an exposed population or organism; it describes a unique mechanism by which an individual or population is exposed to chemicals or physical agents at or originating from a site.

Hazardous Material – A material that may, upon exposure, constitute an identifiable risk to human health or the natural environment. Hazardous material criteria are established with regard to appropriate regulatory requirements.

Ingestion – An exposure type whereby chemical substances enter the body through the mouth and into the gastrointestinal system.

Inhalation – The intake of a substance by receptors through the respiratory tract system.

Lead (Pb) – An inorganic substance that is hazardous to health if breathed or swallowed. Its use in gasoline, paints, and plumbing compounds has been restricted or eliminated by federal laws and regulations. Lead is a criteria pollutant that is regulated under provincial legislation and the National Pollution Release Inventory.

Mercury (Hg) – An inorganic substance that can accumulate in the environment and that is highly toxic to humans if breathed or swallowed.

Monitoring – Measurement of concentrations of chemicals in environmental media or in tissues of humans and other biological receptors/organisms over time.

Mould – A type of fungus that grows in damp, warm environments, forming multicellular structures called hyphae and reproducing through airborne spores. It can thrive indoors or outdoors and may cause health issues such as allergies, respiratory problems, or exposure to harmful mycotoxins.

Municipality – A city, an incorporated town, a municipality of a county or district or village commissioners. Environmental Act.

Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) – A family of man-made compounds that includes, but are not limited to, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), bromofluorocarbons (halons), methyl chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, methyl bromide, and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). These compounds have been shown to deplete stratospheric ozone, and therefore are typically referred to as ODSs.

Pathway – Any specific route by which a potential receptor or individual may be exposed to an environmental hazard, such as the release of a chemical material.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) – A family of 209 congeners of structurally similar chemicals which are known to suppress the immune system, disturb behaviour and reproduction, contribute to population declines in wildlife, have toxic effects on the developing nervous systems and on liver enzymes, act as a cancer promoter, and cause birth defects.

ppb (parts per billion): An amount of substance in a billion parts of another material.

ppm (parts per million): An amount of substance in a million parts of another material; also expressed by mg/kg or ml/L.

Property – Land and any improvements to land consisting of any physical object attached to the land with some degree of permanence, including buildings and other fixtures. The terms “property” and “site” are used interchangeably.

Property Owner – the owner of a property by legal title. The property owner referred to in this report is Algonquin College.

Remediation – The management of a contaminated site to prevent minimize, or mitigate damage to human health or the environment. Remediation may include both direct physical actions (e.g., removal, destruction, and containment of contaminants) and institutional controls (e.g., zoning designations or orders).

Residential Property – Any property where the primary activity of the land use is residential or recreational activity.

Risk – The chance of injury or loss, defined as a measure of the probability and severity of an adverse effect to health, property, the environment, or other things of value.

Risk Assessment – A set of scientific methods for defining and estimation the probability and magnitude of undesired effects to receptors resulting from a specific event, such as a human action, a natural catastrophe, or an exposure to a substance.

Storage – The holding of a substance for a temporary period at the end of which it is intended to be processed, used, transported, treated or disposed of.

Urea Formaldehyde Foam Insulation (UFFI) - A type of foamed in-place insulation that releases formaldehyde gas. Under the *Hazardous Products Act updated in 1985* the use of UFFI was banned in Canada.

These definitions were based on those obtained from the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, Canadian Standards Association, Environment Canada, U.S. EPA, Transport Canada dictionaries and Federal and Provincial Agencies.

2 ASBESTOS

Asbestos is a generic term describing a number of naturally occurring fibrous metamorphic minerals of the hydrous magnesium silicate variety that differ in chemical composition and are suitable for use as non-combustible, non-conducting and chemically resistant materials. The different types of asbestos which may be found in building materials are Chrysotile, Amosite, Tremolite, Actinolite or Anthophyllite.

They belong to two major mineral groups, Serpentines and Amphiboles. Serpentine minerals are flexible and curly whereas amphibole fibres tend be straight with a fine fibre density that increases the likelihood of becoming and remaining airborne when disturbed. Chrysotile is a Serpentine and Amosite, Crocidolite, Tremolite, Actinolite, and Anthophyllite are Amphiboles.

The physical characteristics and chemical properties of asbestos made it very useful for a wide variety of products to strengthen them, provide heat or electrical insulation, offer fire or chemical resistance, and/or to absorb sound.

The main pathway for exposure to asbestos is inhalation. When inhaled in significant quantities, asbestos fibres can cause asbestosis (a scarring of the lungs which makes breathing difficult), mesothelioma (a rare cancer of the lining of the chest or abdominal cavity) and lung cancer.

As outlined in Ontario Regulation 278/05 “Designated Substance - Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations”, any building material containing 0.5% or more asbestos (by weight) is recognized as an asbestos containing material (ACM).

The intent of the Regulation is to reduce worker exposure to asbestos. As such the regulation puts requirements on all stakeholders including building owners and managers to be aware of the

presence, if any, of asbestos in their buildings and thus potential work areas. This is generally prescribed by having an "inventory" on hand of all ACM, also referred to as a survey. The regulation also details many other facets of the asbestos industry including removal procedures, health and safety requirements, training, etc. Any personnel working in or around asbestos should have, at a minimum, a basic understanding of the Regulation

ACMs are categorized as friable or non-friable in order to show how easily they may release asbestos fibres when disturbed.

A material that is friable is one which can be crumbled, pulverized or powdered by hand pressure. If a friable ACM is damaged or disturbed, it presents an inhalation risk because asbestos fibres are more easily released into the air. Examples of friable materials include sprayed fireproofing on structural steelwork, thermal insulation on mechanical systems, or textured finishes.

A non-friable asbestos product is one in which the asbestos fibres are bound or locked into the product matrix, so that the fibres are not readily released. Such a product would present a risk for fibre release only when it is subject to significant abrasion through activities such as sanding or cutting with electric power tools. Examples of non-friable asbestos products include vinyl asbestos floor tiles, acoustic ceiling tiles, and asbestos cement products.

Where suspect-ACMs could not be sampled, in order to maintain the integrity of the building component (i.e. roofing membranes, exterior finishes), these materials are referred to as Presumed Asbestos-Containing Materials (PACMs). PACMs are treated as though they are ACMs until laboratory analysis proves otherwise. Typically, samples are collected and submitted for analysis on a project-by-project basis.

2.1 Target Materials

Asbestos was used widely in construction materials including but not limited to:

- Insulation (i.e., pipe runs, boilers, pipe fittings, and gaskets);
- Spray-on coating/fireproofing;
- Cement products including cement sheets and exterior shingles and fences;
- Drywall joint compound filler;
- Plasters and decorative interior finishes;
- Acoustical ceiling tiles;
- Roofing felts and shingles;
- Vinyl floor tiles and sheet flooring; and,
- Mastics, tars, glues, and caulking.

In order to fully assess the potential presence/absence for the above materials CM3 personnel employ a methodical room-by-room field procedure. This procedure requires the inspector to observe and note the following building components as is part of our QA/QC program:

- Floor
- Wall
- Ceiling
- Structure
- Mechanical/Electrical
- Other
- Exterior

2.2 Analytical Procedure

Suspect materials were primarily assessed by visual inspection. On the basis of this inspection, select samples were collected from discrete locations using industry-accepted, safe sampling techniques that include the pre-wetting of materials and concealment of materials after collection.

The number of samples collected is based on the suspect building materials present and the sampling criteria outlined in Table 1 “Bulk Materials Samples” of Ontario Regulation 278/05.

All suspect asbestos samples were submitted under chain of custody to EMSL Canada Inc. for analysis. Samples were analyzed by polarized light microscopy with dispersion staining, following USEPA method 600/R-93/116. Suspect asbestos containing samples were sent to EMSL Inc. in Ottawa, Ontario.

The laboratory analytical reports are presented in APPENDIX A.

2.3 Reporting & Risk Assessment

CM3 provides all building information, methodology, laboratory results, and findings within the report. All information respecting detailed findings, quantities, access issues, conditions, and action items are reported.

2.3.1 Assessment of Condition

Spray Applied Fireproofing, Insulation, and Texture Finishes

To evaluate the condition of ACM spray applied as fireproofing, thermal insulation, or texture, decorative or acoustic finishes, the following criteria are applied:

GOOD - Surface of material shows no significant signs of damage, deterioration or delamination. Up to 1 percent visible damage to surface is allowed within range of GOOD. Evaluation of sprayed fireproofing requires the surveyor to be familiar with the irregular surface texture typical of sprayed asbestos products. GOOD condition includes un-encapsulated or unpainted fireproofing or texture finishes, where no delamination or damage is observed, and encapsulated fireproofing or texture finishes where the encapsulation has been applied after the damage or fallout occurred.

POOR - Sprayed materials show signs of damage, delamination or deterioration. More than 1 percent damage to surface of ACM spray.

In observation areas where damage exists in isolated locations; both GOOD and POOR condition may be reported. The extent or percentage of each condition will be recorded on the survey or re-assessment form. FAIR condition is not utilized in the evaluation of the sprayed fireproofing, sprayed insulation, or texture coat finishes.

The evaluation of ACM spray applied as fireproofing, non-mechanical thermal insulation, or texture, decorative or acoustic finishes which are present above ceilings, may be limited by the number of observations made, and by building components such as ducts or full height walls (walls that may rise to the underside of the floor above or roof deck) that obstruct the above ceiling observations. Persons entering the ceiling are advised to be watchful for ACM DEBRIS prior to accessing or working above ceilings in areas of buildings with ACM regardless of the reported condition.

Mechanical Insulation

The evaluation of the condition of mechanical insulation (on boilers, breaching, ductwork, piping, tanks, equipment etc.) utilizes the following criteria:

GOOD - Insulation is completely covered in jacketing and exhibits no evidence of damage or deterioration. No insulation is exposed. Includes conditions where the jacketing has minor surface damage (i.e., scuffs or stains), but the jacketing is not penetrated.

FAIR - Minor penetrating damage to jacketed insulation (cuts, tears, nicks, deterioration or delamination) or undamaged insulation that has never been jacketed. Insulation is exposed but not showing surface disintegration. The extent of missing insulation ranges should be minor to none.

POOR - Original insulation jacket is missing, damaged, deteriorated or delaminated. Insulation is exposed and significant areas have been dislodged. Damage cannot be readily repaired.

The evaluation of mechanical insulation may be limited by the number of observations made and building components such as ducts or full height walls that obstruct observations. It is not possible to observe each foot of mechanical insulation from all angles.

Non-friable and Potentially Friable Materials

Non-friable materials generally have little potential to release airborne fibres, even when damaged by mechanical breakage. However, some non-friable materials, i.e., exterior asbestos cement products, may have deteriorated so that the binder no longer effectively contains the asbestos fibres. In such cases of significantly deteriorated non-friable material, the material should be treated as a friable product.

Debris from Friable ACM

The presence of fallen ACM is noted separately from the presumed friable ACM source (sprayed fireproofing, thermal insulation, texture, decorative or acoustic finishes or mechanical insulation) and is referred to as DEBRIS.

Debris from Damaged Non-Friable ACM

The presence of fallen ACM from damaged non-friable ACM is also reported separately from the non-friable ACM source. Only fallen non-friable ACM that has become friable is reported as DEBRIS.

The identification of the exact location or presence of DEBRIS on the top of ceiling tiles is limited by the number of observations made and the presence of building components such as ducts or full height walls that obstruct observations. Workers are advised to be watchful for the presence of DEBRIS prior to accessing or working in proximity to mechanical insulation or above ceilings in areas of buildings with ACM regardless of the reported presence or absence of DEBRIS.

2.3.2 Evaluation of Accessibility

The accessibility of building materials known or suspected of being ACM is rated according to the following criteria:

ACCESS (A) - Areas of the building within reach (from floor level) of all building users. Includes areas such as gymnasiums, workshops, and storage areas where activities of the building users may result in disturbance of ACM not normally within reach from floor level.

ACCESS (B) - Frequently entered maintenance areas within reach of maintenance staff, without the need for a ladder. Includes: areas within reach from a fixed ladder or catwalk, i.e., tops of equipment, mezzanines, frequently entered pipe chases, tunnels and service areas.

ACCESS (C) EXPOSED - Areas of the building above 8'-0" where use of a ladder is required to reach the ACM. Only refers to ACM that is exposed to view, from the floor or ladder, without the removal or opening of other building components such as ceiling tiles, or service access door or hatch. Does not include infrequently accessed service areas of the building.

ACCESS (C) CONCEALED - Areas of the building that require the removal of a building component, including lay-in ceilings and access panels into solid ceiling systems. Includes rarely entered crawl spaces, attic spaces, etc. Observations will be limited to the extent visible from the access points.

ACCESS (D) - Areas of the building behind inaccessible solid ceiling systems, walls or mechanical equipment, etc. where demolition of the ceiling, wall or equipment, etc. is required to reach the ACM. Evaluation of condition and extent of ACM is limited or impossible, depending on the surveyor's ability to visually examine materials in ACCESS D.

2.3.3 Action Matrix and Definitions

Immediately clean-up DEBRIS that is likely to be disturbed.

Remove, repair or enclose friable ACM in POOR or FAIR condition whose continued deterioration will result in DEBRIS that is likely to be disturbed.

The following factors are also considered in making site-specific recommendations for compliance with the regulation and the practical implementation of the Asbestos Management Plan:

i) ACM in POOR condition is not routinely repairable. If an abatement action is necessary, removal is the recommended action (enclosure is a viable option in unusual circumstances).

ii) Mechanical insulation in FAIR condition can be repaired or removed based on the following general recommendations applied on a case-by-case basis (Note: Either repair or removal are legally acceptable options for the treatment of ACM found in FAIR condition):

Repair ACM mechanical insulation found in FAIR condition in ACCESS (B) or ACCESS (C EXPOSED) areas.

Remove ACM mechanical insulation found in FAIR condition in ACCESS (B) and ACCESS (C EXPOSED) areas, where future damage to the ACM is likely to occur.

Remove ACM mechanical insulation found in FAIR condition with ACCESS (A) to eliminate the potential for re-damaging ACM by all building users.

iii) ACM in GOOD condition present in ACCESS (A) can be managed by surveillance, as long as it is not disturbed by future renovation, maintenance or demolition. However, pro-active removal of the ACM in ACCESS (A) should be considered where damage is possible by ongoing occupant activity (accidental or intentional).

iv) Non-friable or manufactured products are considered in the action matrix as follows:

Non-friable or manufactured products reported in POOR condition or friable DEBRIS resulting from the deterioration of non-friable ACM are treated as friable materials and the appropriate Action, depending on accessibility, is determined from the Action Matrix for friable ACM.

For non-friable or manufactured products reported in GOOD condition, Action 7 (surveillance) is recommended regardless of Accessibility.

v) Remove all ACM from a particular area where small quantities of asbestos are present and removal will negate the need for the use of the Asbestos Management Plan in that area.

With these principles in mind, the following Action Matrix Tables establish the recommended asbestos control action. Note that factors not included in the above discussion, such as an owner's policy decision to remove material, knowledge of upcoming maintenance, etc., may result

in a recommendation that differs from this table. The ACTIONS are described in full following the table.

Table 1: Action Matrix				
	CONDITION			
ACCESS	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	DEBRIS
(A)	ACTION 5/7	ACTION 5/6	ACTION 3	ACTION 1
(B)	ACTION 7	ACTION 6/5	ACTION 3	ACTION 1
(C) EXPOSED	ACTION 7	ACTION 6	ACTION 4	ACTION 2
(C) CONCEALED	ACTION 7	ACTION 7	ACTION 4	ACTION 2
(D)	ACTION 7	ACTION 7	ACTION 7	ACTION 7

Note 1 If material in ACCESS (A)/GOOD condition is not removed ACTION 7 is required.
Note 2 If material in ACCESS (A)/FAIR condition is not removed ACTION 6 is required.
Note 3 Remove ACM in ACCESS (B)/FAIR condition if ACM is likely to be disturbed.
Note 4 If material in ACCESS (A)/GOOD condition is not removed ACTION 7 is required.
Note 5 If material in ACCESS (A)/FAIR condition is not removed ACTION 6 is required.

Action Definitions

ACTION 1 - Immediate Clean-Up of DEBRIS that is Likely to Be Disturbed

Restrict access that is likely to cause a disturbance of the ACM DEBRIS and clean up ACM DEBRIS immediately. Utilize correct asbestos procedures. This action is required for compliance with regulatory requirements. The surveyor should immediately notify the Asbestos Coordinator of this condition.

ACTION 2 - Type 2 Precautions for Entry into Areas with ACM DEBRIS

At locations where ACM DEBRIS can be isolated in lieu of removal or cleaned up, use appropriate means to limit entry to the area. Restrict access to the area to persons utilizing Type 2 asbestos precautions. The precautions will be required until the ACM DEBRIS has been cleaned up, and the source of the DEBRIS has been stabilized or removed.

ACTION 3 - ACM Removal Required for Compliance

Remove ACM for compliance with regulatory requirements. Utilize asbestos procedures appropriate to the scope of the removal work.

ACTION 4 - Type 2 Precautions for Access into Areas Where ACM is present and Likely to be disturbed by Access

Use Type 2 asbestos precautions when entry or access into an area is likely to disturb the ACM. ACTION 4 must be used until the ACM is removed (Use ACTION 1 or 2 if DEBRIS is present).

ACTION 5 - Proactive ACM Removal

Remove ACM in lieu of repair, or at locations where the presence of asbestos in GOOD condition is not desirable.

ACTION 6 - ACM Repair

Repair ACM found in FAIR condition, and not likely to be damaged again or disturbed by normal use of the area or room. Upon completion of the repair work treat ACM as material in GOOD condition and implement ACTION 7. If ACM is likely to be damaged or disturbed, during normal use of the area or room, implement ACTION 5.

ACTION 7 - Routine Surveillance

Institute routine surveillance of the ACM. Trained workers or contractors must use appropriate asbestos precautions (Type 1, Type 2 or Type 3) during disturbance of the remaining ACM.

2.4 Findings

The presence of asbestos was primarily assessed by visual inspection, on-site sampling and review of previous reports. All suspect ACMs were collected from discrete random locations throughout the building in accordance with O.Reg 278/05 and submitted to EMSL Canada Inc. for asbestos content analysis via polarized light microscopy (PLM).

2.4.1 Exterior Finishes

The exterior of the facility was observed to consist of sheet metal siding, brick masonry and a poured concrete foundation. Newer applications of caulking were observed around exterior doors and windows. No suspected asbestos-containing exterior finishes were observed during the assessment.

The roof is a flat roof system. In order to maintain the integrity of the roof membrane, no samples were collected as part of this investigation. According to available information provided by the college the roof has been replaced during three separate renovations in 2014, 2015 and 2019. Therefore, at this time the roof membrane is unlikely to contain ACM.

2.4.2 Flooring

The interior flooring was observed to consist of ceramic tiles, various applications of sheet vinyl flooring, carpet and various applications of vinyl floor tiles. Applications of mastic were observed on baseboards throughout the building.

Three samples of 12”x12” dark grey vinyl floor tiles with white streaks (VFT-01A-C) and associated mastic were collected from Room H125a and submitted for asbestos content analysis. Analytical results indicate no asbestos was detected in the samples analyzed.

Three samples of 12”x12” blue vinyl floor tiles with white and grey streaks (VFT-02A-C) and associated mastic were collected from throughout Room H208 and submitted for asbestos content analysis. Analytical results indicate no asbestos was detected in the samples analyzed.

Three samples of 12”x12” light grey vinyl floor tiles with grey streaks (VFT-03A-C) and associated mastic were collected from H204 and submitted for asbestos content analysis. Analytical results indicate no asbestos was detected in the samples analyzed.

Three samples of 12”x12” red vinyl floor tiles (VFT-04A-C) and associated mastic were collected from Room H204e and submitted for asbestos content analysis. Analytical results indicate no asbestos was detected in the samples analyzed.

Three samples of brown/beige sheet vinyl flooring (SVF-01A-C) and associated mastic were collected from Room H103 and submitted for asbestos content analysis. Analytical results indicate no asbestos was detected in the samples analyzed.

Three samples of blue sheet vinyl flooring (SVF-02A-C) were collected from the corridor outside Room H102 and submitted for asbestos content analysis. Analytical results indicate no asbestos was detected in the samples analyzed.

Three samples of grey sheet vinyl flooring (SVF-03A-C) were collected from Room H116 and submitted for asbestos content analysis. Analytical results indicate no asbestos was detected in the samples analyzed.

Three samples of black sheet vinyl flooring (SVF-05A-C) were collected from the corridor outside Room H104a and submitted for asbestos content analysis. Analytical results indicate no asbestos was detected in the samples analyzed

Three samples of mastic (MS-01A-C) were collected from baseboards throughout the building and submitted for asbestos content analysis. Analytical results indicate no asbestos was detected in the samples analyzed.

No samples of carpet mastic were collected as destructive sampling techniques were not employed. Project specific sampled is required on a project-by-project basis.

No samples of ceramic tile adhesive were collected as destructive sampling techniques were not employed. Project specific sampling is required on a project-by-project basis.

2.4.3 Interior Finishes

The interior wall finishes were observed to consist of drywall, concrete block, brick mortar, ceramic tiles on drywall and prefabricated partition walls.

Five samples of drywall joint compound (DJC-01A-E) were collected from walls and ceilings throughout the first floor and submitted for asbestos content analysis. Analytical results indicate no asbestos was detected in the samples analyzed.

Five samples of drywall joint compound (DJC-02A-E) were collected from walls and ceilings throughout the second floor and submitted for asbestos content analysis. Analytical results indicate no asbestos was detected in the samples analyzed.

No samples of concrete block or brick mortar were collected as they pose no concern with regards to asbestos.

2.4.4 Ceiling Finishes

The ceilings throughout the building were observed to consist of drywall, 2'x4' acoustic ceiling tiles and steel deck. The majority of the acoustic ceiling tiles were observed to be date stamped 2013 or later and therefore pose no concern with regards to asbestos content.

Three samples of 2'x4' acoustic ceiling tiles with small and large pinholes (ACT-01A-C) were collected from Room 101f and submitted for asbestos content analysis. Analytical results indicate no asbestos was detected in the samples analyzed.

As noted above the drywall joint compound samples analyzed pose no concern with regards to asbestos content.

2.4.5 Thermal Systems Insulation

Mechanical pipes throughout the building were observed to be either uninsulated or insulated with non-asbestos applications of fibreglass. Ductwork throughout the building was observed to be uninsulated. Applications of mastic were observed on ductwork throughout and also on pipe penetrations throughout. Applications of sprayed fireproofing were observed in ceiling spaces throughout the building.

Three samples of black mastic (MS-02A-C) were collected from pipe penetrations throughout and submitted for asbestos content analysis. Analytical results indicate no asbestos was detected in the samples analyzed.

Three samples of grey mastic (MS-03A-C) were collected from ductwork throughout and submitted for asbestos content analysis. Analytical results indicate no asbestos was detected in the samples analyzed.

Three samples of sprayed fireproofing (SPF-01A-C) were collected from ceiling spaces throughout the building and submitted for asbestos content analysis. Analytical results indicate no asbestos was detected in the samples analyzed.

3 LEAD

Lead is a naturally occurring metal element and is the most common metal found in the environment. Pure metallic lead was primarily used to make products such as electric storage batteries, ammunition, solder, radiation shields, pipes and sheaths for electric cables. The most common organic lead compounds are tetraethyl (TEL) and tetra methyl (TML) lead that were used as anti-knock agents in gasoline. Inorganic lead compounds such as lead oxides, chromates, carbonates and nitrates are commonly found in insecticides, pigments, paints, frits, glasses, plastics and rubber compounds. Paint chip samples were submitted to a third-party laboratory for the determination of lead content. Analysis was conducted by the laboratory following EPA 6020 – Digestion, ICP-MS. Results were reported by the laboratory as micrograms per grams(ug/g).

For the purposes of our assessment, any paint containing lead at a concentration of 0.5% by weight (i.e. 5,000ug/g, or 5,000ppm) or greater is lead-based paint (LBP). These paints represent the greatest potential exposure if disturbed. Paints confirmed to contain lead at a concentration of at least 0.009% by weight (i.e. 90ug/g, or 90ppm) but less than 0.5% by weight are considered to be lead-containing paints (LCP). These paints may present an exposure hazard depending on the type of work activities (i.e. degree of disturbance) and length of exposure. Paint with lead concentrations below 0.009% by weight are not considered to be lead-containing and represent little to no lead exposure hazard.

Paint chip samples were collected from painted surfaces within the building. All paint chip samples were collected by scraping the paint down to the base material substrate to ensure collection of all layers of paint. Care was taken to avoid collection of the underlying substrate to reduce analytical substrate matrix interference.

Paint chip samples were submitted to a third-party laboratory (Paracel Laboratories) for the determination of lead content. Analysis was conducted by the laboratory following EPA 6020 – Digestion, ICP-MS. Results were reported by the laboratory as micrograms per grams (ug/g).

A variety of paints were observed throughout the building. The paint samples submitted for analysis represent the overall majority of paint that exists within the facility. Paints that exist on a single door, a cabinet, a small area, etc., may be considered lead-based paint. A total of four (4) samples of paint were collected throughout the facility and submitted for analysis.

Table 2: Lead Paint				
Sample ID	**Colour**	**Sample Location**	**Concentration (ppm)**	**Classification**
PS-01	Grey	Walls	28	NC
PS-02	Green/Red	Doors (Red second layer)	11	NC
PS-03	Dark Grey	Doors and window frames	74	NC
PS-04	White	Walls	12	NC

Note 1 LCP – Lead Containing Paint
Note 2 LBP – Lead Based Paint
Note 3 NC – No Concerns

No paint samples were found to contain lead concentrations greater than 90ppm, therefore no concerns with regards to lead in paint.

Please note lead may be present in solder joints, cast iron piping joints and on copper piping in the building.

Analytical results are provided in Appendix A.

4 SILICA

Silica occurs naturally as crystalline or amorphous material. It is normally found in concrete, mortar, acoustic ceiling tiles, and stucco finishes. Crystalline silica is more toxic than amorphous silica, and therefore, is only regulated under the Occupational Health and Safety Act. The TWAEL of a work to silica dust is to be maintained at the lowest practical level with a view to achieving an ambient air concentration lower than 0.10 mg/m3 of air for quartz and tripoli, and 0.05 mg/m3 of air for cristobalite and tridynite.

Silica is expected to be present in the concrete building materials, non-fiberglass acoustic ceiling tiles and drywall joint compound. No sampling was completed for silica analysis.

5 MERCURY

Mercury may be commonly found in thermostats, fluorescent lamp tubes and High Intensity Discharge (HID) light bulbs. Mercury or mercury vapour within light fixtures, thermometers, thermostats and electrical switches poses no risks to workers or occupants provided that the mercury containers remain intact and undisturbed.

The TWAEL of a worker to mercury compounds is to be maintained at the lowest practical level and not to exceed an eight-hour average concentration of 0.05 mg/m³ of air for all mercury except alkyl mercury oxide for which a concentration of 0.01 mg/m³ of air should not be exceeded.

Mercury vapor is expected to be present within fluorescent lighting identified throughout the building. Mercury may also be used as a preservative in paints.

6 ARSENIC

Arsenic can be found in paint on roofing flashings, floors, walls and on the underside of the concrete ground floor structures in old buildings. The Time-Weighted Average Exposure Limits (TWAEL) of a worker exposed to airborne arsenic is to be maintained at the lowest practical level and not exceed an eight-hour average concentration of 10 mg/m³ of air.

Considering the age of the building, arsenic could be present in the above listed materials. However, there is a low probability of finding arsenic-based coatings and minor amounts of this metal did not justify that the sampling be performed in the present assessment.

7 OTHER DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES

7.1 ACRYLONITRILE

Acrylonitrile is used to produce polymers such as acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) resins. These polymers are used in the manufacturing of a wide range of commercial products (i.e., automotive parts, clothing, carpets, etc.).

Workers are typically exposed to acrylonitrile at manufacturing facilities that produce the aforementioned products through inhaling its vapour, direct skin contact, or through ingestion. Although, acrylonitrile may be present in some of the building materials, including adhesives and coatings, the chemical will likely be bonded in the polymer form. Therefore, it is not expected that an adverse exposure to acrylonitrile will occur unless the building materials are heated to extreme temperatures.

The TWAEL of a worker exposed to airborne acrylonitrile is to be maintained at the lowest practical level and not exceed an eight-hour average concentration of 4.3 mg/m³ of air (2 ppmv).

In its hardened polymer form, acrylonitrile is not expected to release emissions that would exceed the allowable limits. Pure acrylonitrile was not identified within the subject building.

7.2 BENZENE

Benzene is typically found in petroleum-based products such as gasoline and diesel fuels, asphalt and other hydrocarbon-based products. Based on the age of the subject building it is unlikely that benzene is present in the paints, adhesives, roofing materials. Furthermore, over time, the benzene compound typically volatizes out of the products and is released into the ambient air. Therefore, it is likely that only trace levels of benzene exist in the building.

Health effects of benzene exposure include irritation of eyes, skin, respiratory system, dizziness, and nausea. Benzene is classified as potential human carcinogens.

The TWAEL of a worker exposed to airborne benzene is to be maintained at the lowest practical level with a view to achieving an ambient air concentration lower than 3.2 mg/m³ of air (1 ppmv) and not exceed an eight-hour average concentration of 16 mg/m³ of air (5 ppmv).

Direct sources of benzene emissions were not identified within the building.

7.3 COKE OVEN EMISSIONS

Coke oven emissions are the exhaust released during the burning process of coke (pure carbon). This process was not observed and is not expected to take place within this building; therefore, it is unlikely that coke oven emission concentrations will exceed the maximum allowable TWAEV of 0.15mg/m3for occupants in the structure.

7.4 ETHYLENE OXIDE

Ethylene oxides are used in production of many foams, adhesives, and paints. Over time, ethylene oxide will volatize out of these materials and may be present in trace amounts in the ambient air in the building. It is not expected that ethylene oxide levels will become hazardous to occupants in the structure.

Processes that may release ethylene oxide to ambient air were not identified within the subject building.

7.5 ISOCYANATES

Isocyanates are raw materials from which all polyurethane products are made. Over time, isocyanates may volatize out of these materials but will only be present in trace amounts.

Health effects of isocyanate exposure include irritation of skin and mucous membranes, chest tightness, and difficult breathing. Isocyanates include compounds classified as potential human carcinogens and known to cause cancer in animals. The main effects of hazardous exposures are occupational asthma and other lung problems, as well as irritation of the eyes, nose, throat, and skin.

The TWAEL of a worker exposed is isocyanate dust is to be maintained at the lowest practical level and not exceed an eight-hour average concentration of 0.2 µmoles/m³ of air (0.005 ppmv).

Manufactured products under normal conditions do not typically pose a health risk. However, sawing or scraping uncured polyurethane that still contains some unreacted-NCO groups will release isocyanate dust. Uncured polyurethanes were not identified within the subject building.

7.6 VINYL CHLORIDE

Vinyl Chloride is found in many applications such as PVC pipes and fittings.

The TWAEL of a worker exposed to vinyl chloride emission is to be maintained at the lowest practical level and not exceed and eight-hour average concentration of 5.2 mg/m³ of air (1 ppmv).

Vinyl chloride in the PVC compound is bound in a solid matrix that is unlikely to become airborne. Vinyl chloride emissions are not likely to exceed the prescribed limits within the subject building.

7.7 POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs)

Chlorobiphenyls (PCB's) can be found in equipment such as transformers, capacitors, electromagnets, heat transfer unit, hydraulic engine and fluorescent lamp ballasts. Two federal Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) regulations apply to the use and storage of PCB's. The Chlorobiphenyls Regulation (SOR/2008-273) limits the quantity of out of service PCB materials that can be stored at a facility for more than 6 months to 1 kg of PCB. There are also several government policies and guidelines that outline safe practices for the handling and storage of PCB containing material. Fluorescent lamp ballasts may contain minor quantities of PCBs (23.6 g). No out of service ballasts were observed and it is unlikely that the above quantity would ever be exceeded.

Random suspect fluorescent lamp ballasts were inspected during the site reconnaissance and compared to the information outlined in the 1991 Environment Canada publication "Identification of Lamp Ballasts Containing PCBs". No PCB containing ballasts were observed. However, due to the overall quantity of ballast it was impractical to inspect all ballasts during this assessment; therefore, it is possible that PCB containing ballasts are present within the building.

7.8 OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES (ODSs)

ODSs have been widely used in many industrial, commercial and residential applications. They can be found in applications such as refrigerants in heat pumps, refrigerators, freezers and air conditioners (A/C); blowing agents for plastics, foam product and insulation; cleaning agents for metals, electronic equipment and components; and as dry-cleaning fluids.

Ontario Regulation 463/10 "Ozone Depleting Substances and Other Halocarbons", made under the Environmental Protection Act, outlines definitions for what chemical substances constitute an ODS. The regulation also defines the requirements for sale, transfer, handling, labelling and worker training.

Sources of ODSs in the building were primarily movable contents, or non-base building such as A/Cs, refrigerators, chillers, and freezers, and several hand-held portable fire extinguishers.

7.9 UREA FORMALDEHYDE FOAM INSULATION (UFFI)

UFFI was developed in Europe in the 1950's as an improved means of insulating difficult to reach cavities in house walls. It was typically injected through 1cm to 2cm diameter holes drilled in interior or exterior walls. During the 1970's when concerns about energy efficiency led to efforts to improve insulation in Canada, UFFI became an important insulation product for existing

buildings. Most installations occurred between approximately 1970 and Dec. 1980. The use of UFFI was then banned by the Canadian Hazardous Products Act.

Interior and exterior spaces were inspected to identify if UFFI was present. No hole's indicative of the possible injection of UFFI were identified in the interior or exterior walls of the building.

7.10 DROPPINGS

Bird and animal droppings may present a health risk. The most serious health risks arise from disease organisms that grow in the nutrient rich accumulations of bird and animal droppings. Fungal diseases are associated with bird, bat and animal droppings. The two most common diseases associated with bird and bat droppings are histoplasmosis and cryptococcosis.

No significant presence of droppings were observed, however there may be droppings within concealed cavities and spaces.

7.11 VISIBLE MOULD

Moulds and fungi are ubiquitous in nature and are necessary for the breakdown of leaves, wood and other plant debris. These micro-organisms can enter a building directly or by their spores being carried in by the air, people, or contents, etc.

Mould need three things to grow: moisture, food source, and optimum temperatures. The key factor is moisture. In modern buildings, moisture is present as the result of:

- Flooding;
- Leaks in the roof or plumbing;
- Sealed buildings that do not allow excess moisture to escape;
- Sources such as cooking facilities, showers, etc.; or,
- Excess humidity.

This assessment has been performed to determine presence of visible mould growth and is limited in its nature. No sampling (air, bulk, lift, etc.) was completed as part of this assessment. A visual inspection of interior surfaces in the subject building was completed by CM3 to identify areas where apparent mould was most likely to proliferate (i.e., areas where water damage/staining was visible on building material surfaces). An intrusive assessment was not completed as part of this investigation. Assessing potential health risks to potential building occupants was beyond the scope of our investigation.

Material observed with black staining and/or a textured and discoloured appearance is described as apparent or suspect mould propagation. No water staining and suspect mould propagation were observed at this time.

7.12 RADIOACTIVITY

Ionization smoke detectors contain a small amount of a radioactive isotope, usually Americium-241. Americium-241 emits alpha particles, a type of ionizing radiation. Alpha particles are high-energy, but they can be stopped by a few centimeters of air or a thin sheet of paper, making them safe for use in this context when contained. The presence of ionization smoke detectors was not observed.

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas produced by the decay of uranium in soil, rock, and water. Certain areas of Eastern Ontario are known to have sub-surface geological formations that can produce Radon.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

This report must be provided to contractors prior to conducting demolition or renovation work at the Site. A copy of the survey must be immediately available at the Site whenever workers are present. Further, contractors shall have an exposure control plan in place for each designated substance identified in this report as being in way of the planned work.

If suspect asbestos or other hazardous materials are identified during the project that are not discussed and reported within this document then work must stop, until further assessment is completed.

CM3 provides the following recommendations based on the information provided by Algonquin College, our observations, the regulatory framework, and the Statement of Limitations provided in Section 9 of this report.

8.1 Lead

If work on lead containing materials is likely to produce lead dust or fumes, for example during welding, torch cutting, grinding, sanding or sandblasting, then proper precautions should be followed. As best industry practice, CM3 recommends that the Ministry of Labour “Guideline for Lead on Construction Projects” be followed when working with potential lead hazards.

The Time-Weighted Average Exposure Limits (TWAEL) of a worker to lead is to be maintained at the lowest practical level and not exceed an eight-hour average concentration of 0.05 mg/m³ of air for non-tetraethyl lead and 0.10 mg/m³ of air in the case of tetraethyl lead.

Waste generated from demolition activities that contain lead, such as lead-based paint undergo Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure testing in order to classify the waste. If the concentration of lead exceeds that of the leachate quality criteria then waste must be classified as hazardous and must be disposed of at a landfill that accepts hazardous waste in accordance with O. Reg 347, as amended.

Similar to the asbestos Regulation, the guideline outlines suggestions for worker protection, protective equipment, and defines the different work classifications for working on materials that contain lead.

The guideline defines work classification based on the type of material being handled, the condition of the material and quantity of material being handled. In general terms they are referenced as the following:

Type 1 measures and procedures, or low risk work, and requires basic engineering controls and worker protection (e.g., perimeter tape, drop sheets, etc.).

Type 2 measures and procedures, or moderate risk work, and requires upgraded engineering controls and worker protection (e.g., enclosures, wash stations, etc.).

Type 3 measures and procedures, or high-risk work, and requires maximum engineering controls and worker protection (e.g., enclosures, showers, multi stage decontamination, etc.).

8.2 Silica

Silica occurs naturally as crystalline material in concrete and cement. Crystalline silica is significantly more toxic than amorphous silica. Therefore, for health reasons, only crystalline varieties are regulated under Ontario Regulation 490/09 as one of the designated substances. Silica dust can be generated through such processes such as blasting, grinding, crushing or sandblasting silica-containing material. Silica is often found contained within concrete walls, stairs and ramps. Therefore, appropriate respiratory protection and ventilation must be utilized during construction and demolition. As best industry practice CM3 recommends that the ministry of Labour “Guideline for Silica on Construction Projects” is followed when dealing with potential silica hazards.

Similar to the asbestos Regulation, the guideline outlines suggestions for worker protection, protective equipment, and defines the different work classifications for working on materials that contain silica.

The guideline defines work classification based on the type of material being handled, the condition of the material and quantity of material being handled. In general terms they are referenced as the following:

Type 1 measures and procedures, or low risk work, and requires basic engineering controls and worker protection (e.g., perimeter tape, drop sheets, etc.).

Type 2 measures and procedures, or moderate risk work, and requires upgraded engineering controls and worker protection (e.g., enclosures, wash stations, etc.).

Type 3 measures and procedures, or high-risk work, and requires maximum engineering controls and worker protection (e.g., enclosures, showers, multi-stage decontamination, etc.).

8.3 Mercury

If mercury (Hg) is removed or relocated, work must be completed in accordance with Ontario Regulation 490/09. Recycling of fluorescent light tubes should be performed by a contractor. If removed, fluorescent tubes must be recycled.

Mercury may also be present as a preservative in paints.

The TWAEL of a worker to mercury is to be maintained at the lowest practical level and not exceed an eight-hour average concentration of 0.025 mg/m³ of air for all forms of mercury except alkyl compounds which is 0.01 mg/m³ of air. If work on mercury containing materials is likely to produce mercury dust or fumes, for example during welding, torch cutting, grinding, sanding or sandblasting, then proper precautions should be followed.

8.4 PCBs

During any lighting refit or during routine maintenance the old ballast should be inspected for PCBs. Any ballasts found to contain PCBs should be stored separately on a temporary basis until they can be disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.

8.5 ODSs

If any ODS containing non-base building equipment is to be removed for disposal, all ozone depleting refrigerants must be removed by an individual, licensed to perform such work in accordance with the Ozone Depleting Substance Regulation 1998 SOR/99-7 under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, prior to the disposal of any ozone depleting substance-containing equipment.

8.6 Radioactivity

Eastern Ontario is recognized as a region with variable radon levels due to its geological composition, which includes uranium-rich rock formations. To ensure the health and safety of building occupants, it is prudent to assess (e.g. sampling) and address potential radon risks.

Proactively managing radon risks will help safeguard the health of building occupants and comply with best practices in indoor air quality management

9 STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS

This report has been prepared and the work referred to in this report has been undertaken by CM3 Environmental Inc. for Algonquin College. It is intended for the sole and exclusive use of Algonquin College and their authorized agents for the purpose(s) set out in this report. Any use of, reliance on or decision made based on this report by any person other than Algonquin College for any purpose, or by Algonquin College for a purpose other than the purpose(s) set out in this report, is the sole responsibility of such other person or Algonquin College and CM3

Environmental Inc. make no representation or warranty to any other person with regard to this report and the work referred to in this report and they accept no duty of care to any other person or any liability or responsibility whatsoever for any losses, expenses, damages, fines, penalties or other harm that may be suffered or incurred by any other person as a result of the use of, reliance on, any decision made or any action taken based on this report or the work referred to in this report.

Any conclusions or recommendations made in this report reflect CM3 Environmental Inc.'s judgment based on the following limited investigations: visual site inspection(s) on the date(s) set out in this report; examination of public records; and interviews with individuals having information about the site. While efforts have been made to substantiate information provided by third parties, CM3 Environmental Inc. makes no representation or warranty as to its completeness or accuracy.

This report has been prepared for specific application to this site. Unless otherwise stated, the findings cannot be extended to previous or future site conditions; portions of the site which were unavailable for direct investigation; subsurface locations which were not investigated directly; or chemical parameters, materials or analysis which were not addressed. Substances other than those addressed by the investigation described in this report may exist within the site; and substances addressed by the investigation may exist in areas of the site not investigated or in quantities not ascertained.

Nothing in this report is intended to constitute or provide a legal opinion. CM3 Environmental Inc. makes no representation as to the requirements of or compliance with environmental laws, rules, regulations or policies established by federal, provincial or local government bodies. Revisions to the regulatory standards referred to in this report may be expected over time. As a result, modifications to the findings, conclusions and recommendations in this report may be necessary.

Other than by Algonquin College and their authorized agents and as set out herein, copying or distribution of this report or use of or reliance on the information contained herein, in whole or in part, is not permitted without the express written permission of CM3 Environmental Inc.

APPENDIX A

Analytical Results

Designated Substances and Hazardous Materials Report

Building H

706 Wajashk Private

Client: Algonquin College

CM3 Project Number: TC1738

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Certificate of Analysis

CM3 Environmental Inc.

5710 Akins Road
Ottawa, ON K2S 1B8
Attn: Taylor Collins

Client PO: Algonquin College - Building H
Project: TC1738
Custody:

Report Date: 31-Dec-2024
Order Date: 19-Dec-2024

Order #: 2451442

This Certificate of Analysis contains analytical data applicable to the following samples as submitted:

Paracel ID	Client ID
2451442-01	PS-01 - Grey Walls
2451442-02	PS-02 - Green with Red Under Doors
2451442-03	PS-03 - Dark Grey Doors + Window Frames
2451442-04	PS-04 - White Walls

Approved By:

Dale Robertson, BSc
Laboratory Director

Certificate of Analysis
Client: **CM3 Environmental Inc.**
Client PO: **Algonquin College - Building H**

Report Date: 31-Dec-2024
Order Date: 19-Dec-2024
Project Description: TC1738

Analysis Summary Table

Analysis	Method Reference/Description	Extraction Date	Analysis Date
Metals, ICP-MS	EPA 6020 - Digestion - ICP-MS	30-Dec-24	31-Dec-24

Qualifier Notes:

Sample Qualifiers :

1 : Complete separation of paint from substrate not possible for this sample and a small amount of substrate has been included in the paint digestion.

Sample Data Revisions

None

Work Order Revisions/Comments:

None

Other Report Notes:

n/a: not applicable
ND: Not Detected
MDL: Method Detection Limit
Source Result: Data used as source for matrix and duplicate samples
%REC: Percent recovery.
RPD: Relative percent difference.

Certificate of Analysis

Client: **CM3 Environmental Inc.**

Client PO: **Algonquin College - Building H**

Report Date: 31-Dec-2024

Order Date: 19-Dec-2024

Project Description: TC1738

Sample Results

Lead

Matrix: Paint

Paracel ID	Client ID	Sample Date	Units	MDL	Result
2451442-01	PS-01 - Grey Walls	29-Nov-24	ug/g	5	28 [1]
2451442-02	PS-02 - Green with Red Under Doors	29-Nov-24	ug/g	5	11
2451442-03	PS-03 - Dark Grey Doors + Window Frames	29-Nov-24	ug/g	5	74
2451442-04	PS-04 - White Walls	29-Nov-24	ug/g	5	12 [1]

Laboratory Internal QA/QC

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limit	RPD	RPD Limit	Notes
Matrix Blank									
Lead	**ND**	**5**	**ug/g**						
Matrix Duplicate									
Lead	**5200**	**5**	**ug/g**	**3490**			**39.30**	**50**	
Matrix Spike									
Lead	59.6	5.00	ug/g	ND	111	70-130			

PARACEL LABORATORIES LTD.

Paracel ID: 2451442

Paracel Order Number (Lab Use Only)	Chain Of Custody (Lab Use Only)
2451442	

Client Name: CM3 Environmental Inc.	Project Ref: Algonquin College - Building H	Page 1 of 1
Contact Name: Taylor, Andrew, Gaurav	Quote #: CM3 Rates	**Turnaround Time**
Address: 5710 Akins Rd., Stittsville, ON K2S 1B8	PO #: TC1738	☐ 1 day ☐ 3 day
	E-mail: Taylor Andrew Gaurav @CM3environmental.com	☐ 2 day ☑ Regular
Telephone: (613) 838-2323		Date Required:

☐ REG 153/04 ☐ REG 406/19

☐ Table 1 ☐ Res/Park ☐ Med/Fine
☐ Table 2 ☐ Ind/Comm ☐ Coarse
☐ Table 3 ☐ Agri/Other
☐ Table ___
For RSC: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Other Regulation

☐ REG 558 ☐ PWQO
☐ CCME ☐ MISA
☐ SU - Sani ☐ SU - Storm
Mun: ___
☐ Other:

Matrix Type: S (Soil/Sed.) GW (Ground Water) SW (Surface Water) SS (Storm/Sanitary Sewer) P (Paint) A (Air) O (Other)

	Sample ID/Location Name	Matrix	Air Volume	# of Containers	Sample Taken: Date	Sample Taken: Time	Required Analysis: Lead	Required Analysis: Mercury
1	PS-01 - Grey Walls	P	/	1	29-11-24		✓	
2	PS-02 - Green with Red Under Doors	↓	↓	↓	↓		✓	
3	PS-03 - Dark Grey Doors + Window Frames	↓	↓	↓	↓		✓	
4	PS-04 - White Walls	↓	↓	↓	↓		✓	
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

Comments:

Method of Delivery:

Relinquished By (Sign):	Received at Depot: DOC 16:21	Received at Lab: SD	Verified By: JM
Relinquished By (Print): Andrew McKeown	Date/Time: DOC 19th	Date/Time: Dec 20, 2024 10:15	Date/Time: 12-20-24 1037
Date/Time: 19-12-24	Temperature: °C	Temperature:	pH Verified: ☐ By:

EMSL ANALYTICAL, INC.

Attention: Taylor Collins
CM3 Environmental Inc.
1510 Akins Rd.
Stittsville, ON

Samples analyzed by: EMSL Canada, Inc.
22 Antares Drive, Suite 102
Ottawa, ON K2E 7Z6
(343) 882-6076
ottawalab@emsl.com

NVLAP: 201040-0

Sample Date: 12/1/2024
Submitted Date: 12/3/2024
Analysis Date:
Report Date:

Project: Algonquin College-Building H

EMSL ID: 672403385

Summary Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via AHERA Method 40CFR 763 Sub E App E supplemented with EPA 600/R-93/116

This is page one of the analytical report; data found on subsequent pages.

Samples in this report were submitted to EMSL Analytical Inc. for Asbestos Analysis of Bulk materials via EPA methods and may contain analytical results by PLM friable, PLM 400 Point count or gravimetric reduction of samples by PLM NOB, TEM NOB,PLM NOB 400 PTCT.

EMSL maintains liability limited to cost of analysis. Interpretation and use of test results are the responsibility of the client. This report relates only to the samples reported above, and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by EMSL. EMSL bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. The report reflects the samples as received. Results are generated from the field sampling data (sampling volumes and areas, locations, etc.) provided by the client on the Chain of Custody. Samples are within quality control criteria and met method specifications unless otherwise noted. The above analyses were performed in general compliance with Appendix E to Subpart E of 40 CFR (previously EPA 600/M4-82-020 "Interim Method") but augmented with procedures outlined in the 1993 ("final") version of the method. This report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST or any agency of the federal government. Non-friable organically bound materials present a problem matrix and therefore EMSL recommends gravimetric reduction prior to analysis. A combination of PLM and TEM analysis may be necessary to ensure consistently reliable detection of asbestos. Unless requested by the client, building materials manufactured with multiple layers (i.e. linoleum, wallboard, etc.) are reported as a single sample. Measurement of uncertainty is available upon request. NOB = Non-friable Organically Bound; N/A = Not Applicable; PTCT = Point Count.

Laboratory Comments:

Ewa Krupinska, Laboratory Manager
or other approved Signatory

Project: Algonquin College-Building H **EMSL Order ID:** 672403385

Summary Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via AHERA Method 40CFR 763 Sub E App E supplemented with EPA 600/R-93/116

Sample	Description	Type of Analysis	Color/Fibrous/ Homogeneity	Non-Asbestos Fibers	%	% Non-Fibrous	Asbestos Type	Asbestos Percentage	Final Asbestos %	Comment
DJC-01A	Drywall Joint Compound/Entrance Wall	PLM Friable	White			100.0	None Detected			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
DJC-01B	Drywall Joint Compound/Bulkhead Entrance	PLM Friable	White			100.0	None Detected			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
				--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
DJC-01C	Drywall Joint Compound/Room 101	PLM Friable	White			100.0	None Detected			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
DJC-01D	Drywall Joint Compound/Room 114 Entrance Bulkhead	PLM Friable	White			100.0	None Detected			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
DJC-01E	Drywall Joint Compound/Room 119	PLM Friable	White			100.0	None Detected			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
DJC-02A	Drywall Joint Compound/@nd Floor Corridor	PLM Friable	White			100.0	None Detected			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
DJC-02B	Drywall Joint Compound/Room 202	PLM Friable	White			100.0	None Detected			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
DJC-02C	Drywall Joint Compound/Room 200	PLM Friable	Non-Fibrous			100.0	None Detected			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
DJC-02D	Drywall Joint Compound/Room 217	PLM Friable	White			100.0	None Detected			
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
DJC-02E	Drywall Joint Compound/ Room 204	PLM Friable	White			100.0	None Detected			
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
ACT-01A	2x4 Acoustic Ceiling Tiles with small and large pinholes-Room 101f	PLM Friable	Grey	Cellulose	35	35.0	None Detected			
			Fibrous	Min Wool	30					
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
ACT-01B	2x4 Acoustic Ceiling Tiles with small and large pinholes-Room 101f	PLM Friable	Grey	Cellulose	35	35.0	None Detected			
			Fibrous	Min Wool	30					
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
ACT-01C	2x4 Acoustic Ceiling Tiles with small and large pinholes-Room 101f	PLM Friable	Grey	Cellulose	35	35.0	None Detected			
			Fibrous	Min Wool	30					
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	

Project: Algonquin College-Building H **EMSL Order ID:** 672403385

Summary Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via AHERA Method 40CFR 763 Sub E App E supplemented with EPA 600/R-93/116

Sample	Description	Type of Analysis	Color/Fibrous/ Homogeneity	Non-Asbestos Fibers	%	% Non-Fibrous	Asbestos Type	Asbestos Percentage	Final Asbestos %	Comment
VFT-01A	12x12 Vinyl Floor Tiles, Dark Grey with white streaks-Room 125a-**VFT**	PLM Friable	Grey			100.0	**None Detected**			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
VFT-01A	12x12 Vinyl Floor Tiles, Dark Grey with white streaks-Room 125a-**Mastic**	PLM Friable	Black			100.0	**None Detected**			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
VFT-01B	12x12 Vinyl Floor Tiles, Dark Grey with white streaks-Room 125a-**VFT**	PLM Friable	Grey			100.0	**None Detected**			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
VFT-01B	12x12 Vinyl Floor Tiles, Dark Grey with white streaks-Room 125a-**Mastic**	PLM Friable	Black			100.0	**None Detected**			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
VFT-01C	12x12 Vinyl Floor Tiles, Dark Grey with white streaks-Room 125a-**VFT**	PLM Friable	Grey			100.0	**None Detected**			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
VFT-01C	12x12 Vinyl Floor Tiles, Dark Grey with white streaks-Room 125a-**Mastic**	PLM Friable	Black			100.0	**None Detected**			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
VFT-02A	12x12 Vinyl Floor Tiles Blue with white+grey streaks/Room 208-**VFT**	PLM Friable	Green			100.0	**None Detected**			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
VFT-02A	12x12 Vinyl Floor Tiles Blue with white+grey streaks/Room 208-**Mastic**	PLM Friable	Black			100.0	**None Detected**			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
VFT-02B	12x12 Vinyl Floor Tiles Blue with white+grey streaks/Room 208-**VFT**	PLM Friable	Green			100.0	**None Detected**			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
VFT-02B	12x12 Vinyl Floor Tiles Blue with white+grey streaks/Room 208--**Mastic**	PLM Friable	Black			100.0	**None Detected**			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
VFT-02C	12x12 Vinyl Floor Tiles Blue with white+grey streaks/Room 208--**VFT**	PLM Friable	Green			100.0	**None Detected**			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
VFT-02C	12x12 Vinyl Floor Tiles Blue with white+grey streaks/Room 208--**Mastic**	PLM Friable	Black			100.0	**None Detected**			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
VFT-03A	12x12 Vinyl Floor Tiles, Light Grey with grey streaks/Room 204	PLM Friable	Grey			100.0	**None Detected**			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	

Project: Algonquin College-Building H **EMSL Order ID:** 672403385

Summary Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via AHERA Method 40CFR 763 Sub E App E supplemented with EPA 600/R-93/116

Sample	Description	Type of Analysis	Color/Fibrous/ Homogeneity	Non-Asbestos Fibers	%	% Non-Fibrous	Asbestos Type	Asbestos Percentage	Final Asbestos %	Comment
VFT-03B	12x12 Vinyl Floor Tiles, Light Grey with grey streaks/Room 204	PLM Friable	Grey			100.0	None Detected			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
VFT-03C	12x12 Vinyl Floor Tiles, Light Grey with grey streaks/Room 204	PLM Friable	Grey			100.0	None Detected			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
VFT-04A	12x12 Red Vinyl Floor Tiles/Room 204e-**VFT**	PLM Friable	Red			100.0	None Detected			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
VFT-04A	12x12 Red Vinyl Floor Tiles/Room 204e-**Mastic**	PLM Friable	Yellow			100.0	None Detected			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
VFT-04B	12x12 Red Vinyl Floor Tiles/Room 204e-**VFT**	PLM Friable	Red			100.0	None Detected			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
VFT-04B	12x12 Red Vinyl Floor Tiles/Room 204e-**Mastic**	PLM Friable	Yellow			100.0	None Detected			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
VFT-04C	12x12 Red Vinyl Floor Tiles/Room 204e-**VFT**	PLM Friable	Red			100.0	None Detected			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
VFT-04C	12x12 Red Vinyl Floor Tiles/Room 204e-**Mastic**	PLM Friable	Yellow			100.0	None Detected			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
SPF-01A	Sprayed Fireproofing/Throughout	PLM Friable	Tan	Cellulose	15	60.0	None Detected			
			Fibrous	Glass	25					
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
SPF-01B	Sprayed Fireproofing/Throughout	PLM Friable	Tan	Cellulose	15	60.0	None Detected			
			Fibrous	Glass	25					
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
SPF-01C	Sprayed Fireproofing/Throughout	PLM Friable	Tan	Cellulose	15	60.0	None Detected			
			Fibrous	Glass	25					
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
MS-01A	Mastic/Through on baseboards	PLM Friable	Yellow			100.0	None Detected			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
MS-01B	Mastic/Through on baseboards	PLM Friable	Yellow			100.0	None Detected			
			Non-Fibrous							
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	

Project: Algonquin College-Building H **EMSL Order ID:** 672403385

Summary Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via AHERA Method 40CFR 763 Sub E App E supplemented with EPA 600/R-93/116

Sample	Description	Type of Analysis	Color/Fibrous/ Homogeneity	Non-Asbestos Fibers	%	% Non-Fibrous	Asbestos Type	Asbestos Percentage	Final Asbestos %	Comment
MS-01C	Mastic/Through on baseboards	PLM Friable	Yellow			100.0	**None Detected**			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
MS-02A	Mastic/Pipe penetrations	PLM Friable	Black			100.0	**None Detected**			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
MS-02B	Mastic/Pipe penetrations	PLM Friable	Black			100.0	**None Detected**			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
MS-02C	Mastic/Pipe penetrations	PLM Friable	Black			100.0	**None Detected**			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
MS-03A	Mastic/ Duckwork throughout	PLM Friable	Grey			100.0	**None Detected**			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
MS-03B	Mastic/ Duckwork throughout	PLM Friable	Grey			100.0	**None Detected**			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
MS-03C	Mastic/ Duckwork throughout	PLM Friable	Grey			100.0	**None Detected**			
			Non-Fibrous							
			Homogeneous							
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
SVF-01A	Bark Brown/Beige Sheet Vinyl Flooring/Room H103	PLM Friable	Various	Cellulose	5	90.0	**None Detected**			
			Fibrous	Glass	3					
			Homogeneous	Other	2					
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
SVF-01B	Bark Brown/Beige Sheet Vinyl Flooring/Room H103	PLM Friable	Various	Cellulose	5	90.0	**None Detected**			
			Fibrous	Glass	3					
			Homogeneous	Other	2					
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
SVF-01C	Bark Brown/Beige Sheet Vinyl Flooring/Room H103- **SVF**	PLM Friable	Various	Cellulose	5	90.0	**None Detected**			
			Fibrous	Glass	3					
			Homogeneous	Other	2					
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
SVF-01C	Bark Brown/Beige Sheet Vinyl Flooring/Room H103- **Mastic**	PLM Friable	Yellow	Cellulose	5	90.0	**None Detected**			
			Non-Fibrous	Glass	3					
			Homogeneous	Other	2					
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
SVF-02A	Blue Sheet Vinyl Flooring/Outside Room H102	PLM Friable	Green	Cellulose	5	90.0	**None Detected**			
			Fibrous	Glass	3					
			Homogeneous	Other	2					
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	
SVF-02B	Blue Sheet Vinyl Flooring/Outside Room H102	PLM Friable	Green	Cellulose	5	90.0	**None Detected**			
			Fibrous	Glass	3					
			Homogeneous	Other	2					
			--	--	--		**Total Asbestos**	--	--	

Project: Algonquin College-Building H **EMSL Order ID:** 672403385

Summary Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via AHERA Method 40CFR 763 Sub E App E supplemented with EPA 600/R-93/116

Sample	Description	Type of Analysis	Color/Fibrous/ Homogeneity	Non-Asbestos Fibers	%	% Non-Fibrous	Asbestos Type	Asbestos Percentage	Final Asbestos %	Comment
SVF-02C	Blue Sheet Vinyl Flooring/Outside Room H102	PLM Friable	Green	Cellulose	5	90.0	None Detected			
			Fibrous	Glass	3					
			Homogeneous	Other	2					
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
SVF-03A	Grey Sheet Vinyl Flooring/ Room H116	PLM Friable	Grey	Cellulose	5	90.0	None Detected			
			Fibrous	Glass	3					
			Homogeneous	Other	2					
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
SVF-03B	Grey Sheet Vinyl Flooring/ Room H116	PLM Friable	Grey	Cellulose	5	90.0	None Detected			
			Fibrous	Glass	3					
			Homogeneous	Other	2					
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
SVF-03C	Grey Sheet Vinyl Flooring/ Room H116	PLM Friable	Grey	Cellulose	5	90.0	None Detected			
			Fibrous	Glass	3					
			Homogeneous	Other	2					
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
SVF-04A	Black Sheet Vinyl Flooring/Room H118	PLM Friable	Grey	Cellulose	5	90.0	None Detected			
			Fibrous	Glass	3					
			Homogeneous	Other	2					
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
SVF-04B	Black Sheet Vinyl Flooring/Room H118	PLM Friable	Grey	Cellulose	5	90.0	None Detected			
			Fibrous	Glass	3					
			Homogeneous	Other	2					
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
SVF-04C	Black Sheet Vinyl Flooring/Room H118	PLM Friable	Grey	Cellulose	5	90.0	None Detected			
			Fibrous	Glass	3					
			Homogeneous	Other	2					
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
SVF-05A	Grey Sheet Vinyl Flooring/Outside Room H104a	PLM Friable	Tan	Cellulose	5	90.0	None Detected			
			Fibrous	Glass	3					
			Homogeneous	Other	2					
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
SVF-05B	Grey Sheet Vinyl Flooring/Outside Room H104a	PLM Friable	Tan	Cellulose	5	90.0	None Detected			
			Fibrous	Glass	3					
			Homogeneous	Other	2					
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
SVF-05C	Grey Sheet Vinyl Flooring/Outside Room H104a	PLM Friable	Tan	Cellulose	2	93.0	None Detected			
			Fibrous	Glass	3					
			Homogeneous	Other	2					
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--	--	
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--		
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--		
			--	--	--		Total Asbestos	--		

APPENDIX B

Photographic Log

Designated Substances and Hazardous Materials Report

Building H

706 Wajashk Private

Client: Algonquin College

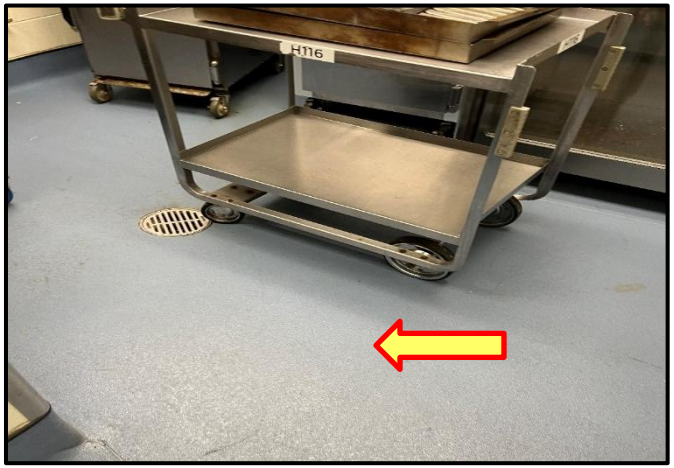
CM3 Project Number: TC1738

Photograph 1: Typical view of the exterior of the building.

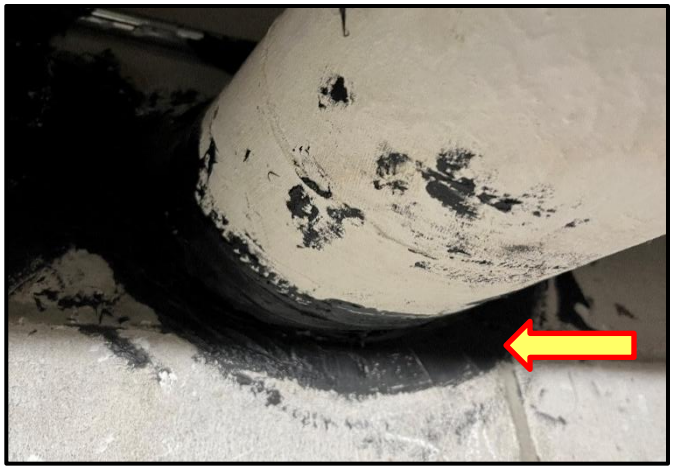
Photograph 2: View of non-asbestos containing acoustic ceiling tiles observed throughout the building.

Photograph 3: View of non-asbestos containing drywall joint compound observed throughout the building.

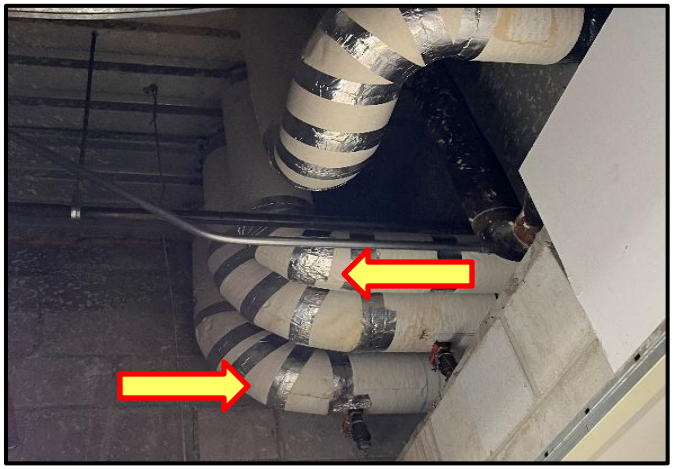
Photograph 4: View of non-asbestos containing 12”x12” vinyl floor tiles.



Photograph 5: View of non-asbestos containing sheet vinyl flooring observed throughout the building.



Photograph 6: View of non-asbestos containing mastic observed at pipe penetrations.



Photograph 7: View of non-asbestos containing fiberglass insulation observed on mechanical pipes throughout the building.

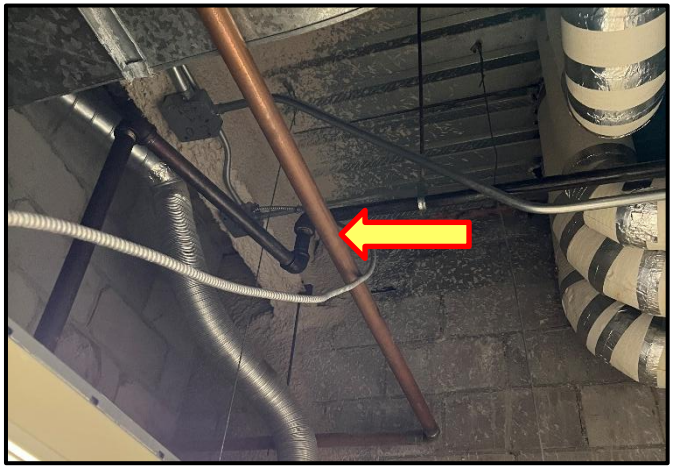
Photograph 8: View of non-asbestos containing sprayed fireproofing observed in ceiling spaces throughout the building.

Photograph 9: View of non-asbestos containing 12”x12” vinyl floor tiles.

Photograph 10: View of non-asbestos containing 12”x12” Grey vinyl floor tiles.

Photograph 11: View of non-asbestos containing brown/beige sheet vinyl flooring.

Photograph 12: View of non-asbestos containing grey sheet vinyl flooring.



Photograph 13: View of potentially lead-containing copper piping observed throughout the building in ceiling spaces.

Photograph 14: View of potentially mercury containing fluorescent lighting observed throughout the building.

APPENDIX C

Database Room by Room

Designated Substances and Hazardous Materials Report

Building H

706 Wajashk Private

Client: Algonquin College

CM3 Project Number: TC1738

Campus	Building	Floor	Room Number	Room Description	Location	Material Description	Approximate Quantity (m2)	Condition	Friability	Accessibility	Laboratory Results	Asbestos Type (%)	Report Reference	Sample ID	Change Log
Ottawa	H	1	H100		Floor	Carpet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H100		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound, Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H100		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Small pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H100A		Floor	Carpet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H100A		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound, Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H100A		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Small pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H100B		Floor	Carpet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H100B		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound, Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H100B		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Small pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H100C		Floor	Carpet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H100C		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound, Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H100C		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Small pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H100D		Floor	Carpet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H100D		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound, Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H100D		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Small pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H101		Floor	Ceramic Tiles, Carpet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H101		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound, Brick Masonry	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H101		Ceiling	Drywall Joint Compound, 2'x2' Ceiling Tiles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H101B		Floor	Ceramic Tiles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H101B		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound, Ceramic Tiles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H101B		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H101C		Floor	Carpet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H101C		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H101C		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H101D		Floor	Ceramic Tiles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H101D		Wall	Ceramic Tiles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H101D		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H101E		Floor	Ceramic Tiles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H101E		Wall	Ceramic Tiles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H101E		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H101F		Floor	Ceramic Tiles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H101F		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound, Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H101F		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (small and large pinholes)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	ACT-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H101CL		Floor	Carpet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H101CL		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H101CL		Ceiling	Drywall Joint Compound, 2'x2' Ceiling Tiles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H102	Corridor Outside H102	Floor	Sheet Vinyl (blue)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SVF-02A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H102		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (blue,beige)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SVF-02A-C, SVF-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H102		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound, Brick Masonry	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-01A-G	
Ottawa	H	1	H102		Ceiling	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-01A-G	
Ottawa	H	1	H102A		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (brown/beige) and mastic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SVF-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H102A		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound, Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-01A-G	
Ottawa	H	1	H102A		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H102B		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (Brown/beige) and mastic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SVF-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H102B		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H102B		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H102C		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (Beige with white streaks)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 PSDSR Accessibility	VFT-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H102C		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H102C		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H103		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (Light Grey with grey and white streaks)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SVF-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H103		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H103		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H103A		Floor	12"x 12" Beige Vinyl Floor Tiles with White Streaks	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H103A		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H103A		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H103B		Floor	12"x 12" Beige Vinyl Floor Tiles with White Streaks	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H103B		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H103B		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H104		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (brown/beige) and mastic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A			

Campus	Building	Floor	Room Number	Room Description	Location	Material Description	Approximate Quantity (m2)	Condition	Friability	Accessibility	Laboratory Results	Asbestos Type (%)	Report Reference	Sample ID	Change Log
Ottawa	H	1	H104		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound, Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H104		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H104A		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (brown/beige) and mastic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H104A		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound, Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H104A		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H104A	Corridor Outside H104A	Floor	Sheet Vinyl (black)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SVF-04A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H105		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (Grey)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SVF-05A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H105		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H105		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H106		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (brown/beige) and mastic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SVF-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H106		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound, Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-01A-E	
Ottawa	H	1	H106		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H107		Floor	Ceramic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H107		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H107		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H110		N/A - Inaccessible										
Ottawa	H	1	H110A		N/A - Inaccessible										
Ottawa	H	1	H110B		N/A - Inaccessible										
Ottawa	H	1	H110C		N/A - Inaccessible										
Ottawa	H	1	H110D		N/A - Inaccessible										
Ottawa	H	1	H110E		N/A - Inaccessible										
Ottawa	H	1	H110F		N/A - Inaccessible										
Ottawa	H	1	H110G		N/A - Inaccessible										
Ottawa	H	1	H110H		N/A - Inaccessible										
Ottawa	H	1	H110J		N/A - Inaccessible										
Ottawa	H	1	H110K		N/A - Inaccessible										
Ottawa	H	1	H110L		N/A - Inaccessible										
Ottawa	H	1	H110M		N/A - Inaccessible										
Ottawa	H	1	H110N		N/A - Inaccessible										
Ottawa	H	1	H113		Floor	Poured Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H113		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H113		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H114		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (Grey)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H114		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H114		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H115		Floor	Ceramic Tile	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H115		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H115		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H116		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (Grey)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A		SVF-03A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H116		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H116		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Textured)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H117		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (Beige with white streaks)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 PSDSR Accessiblity	VFT-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H117		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H117		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H118		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (Grey)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A		SVF-05A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H118		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H118		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H119		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (Blue)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SVF-02A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H119		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H119		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Textured)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H119A		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (Light Grey with grey streaks)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-03A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H119A		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H119A		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Textured)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H119B		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (Blue)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SVF-02A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H119B		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H119B		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Textured)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H119C		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (Blue)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SVF-02A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H119C		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H119C		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Textured)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			

Campus	Building	Floor	Room Number	Room Description	Location	Material Description	Approximate Quantity (m2)	Condition	Friability	Accessibility	Laboratory Results	Asbestos Type (%)	Report Reference	Sample ID	Change Log
Ottawa	H	1	H119D		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (Blue)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SVF-02A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H119D		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H119D		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Textured)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H119E		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (Blue)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SVF-02A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H119E		Wall	Concret Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H119E		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Textured)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H119F		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (Blue)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SVF-02A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H119F		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H119F		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Textured)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H119G		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tile (Dark grey with white streaks)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H119G		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H119G		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Textured)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H119H		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (Blue)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SVF-02A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H119H		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H119H		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Textured)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H121		Floor	Poured Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H121		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H121		Ceiling	Steel Deck	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H122		N/A - Inaccessible										
Ottawa	H	1	H123		Floor	Poured Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H123		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H123		Ceiling	Steel Deck	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H124		N/A - Inaccessible										
Ottawa	H	1	H125		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (Blue)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SVF-02A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H125		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H125		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Textured)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H125A		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (dark grey with white streaks) and mastic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H125A		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H125A		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H125B		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (Blue)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SVF-02A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H125B		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H125B		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Textured)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H125C		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (Blue)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SVF-02A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H125C		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H125C		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Textured)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H125D		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (Blue)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SVF-02A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H125D		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H125D		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Textured)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H125E		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (Blue)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SVF-02A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H125E		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H125E		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Textured)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H127		Floor	Poured Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H127		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H127		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H127A		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tile (Dark grey with white streaks)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H127A		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H127A		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H127B		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tile (Dark grey with white streaks)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H127B		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H127B		Ceiling	Steel Deck	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H127C		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tile (Dark grey with white streaks)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	1	H127C		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H127C		Ceiling	Steel Deck	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H127D		Floor	Poured Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H127D		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H127D		Ceiling	Steel Deck	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H127F		Floor	Poured Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H127F		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H127F		Ceiling	Steel Deck	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			

Campus	Building	Floor	Room Number	Room Description	Location	Material Description	Approximate Quantity (m2)	Condition	Friability	Accessibility	Laboratory Results	Asbestos Type (%)	Report Reference	Sample ID	Change Log
Ottawa	H	1	H127G		Floor	Poured Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H127G		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	1	H127G		Ceiling	Steel Deck	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H200		Floor	Carpet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H200		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H200		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H201		Floor	Carpet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H201		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H201		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H202		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tile (Light grey)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-03A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H202		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H202		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H202A		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tile (Light grey)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-03A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H202A		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H202A		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H202B		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tile (Light grey)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-03A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H202B		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H202B		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H202C		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tile (Light grey)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-03A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H202C		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H202C		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H202D		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tile (Light grey)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-03A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H202D		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H202D		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H203		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Floor Tile (Light Grey with grey streaks)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-03A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H203		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound, Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H203		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H204		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (light grey with grey streaks) and mastic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-03A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H204		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H204		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H204		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H204		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H204A		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (light grey with grey streaks) and mastic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-03A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H204A		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H204A		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H204B		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (light grey with grey streaks) and mastic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-03A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H204B		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H204B		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H204C		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (Red)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-04A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H204C		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (Beige with white streaks)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 PSDSR Accessiblity	VFT-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H204C		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H204C		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H204D		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (Red)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-04A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H204D		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (Beige with white streaks)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 PSDSR Accessiblity	VFT-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H204D		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H204D		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H204E		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (red) and mastic, 12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (Beige)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-04A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H204E		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H204E		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H204F		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (Beige with white streaks)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 PSDSR Accessiblity	VFT-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H204F		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H204F		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H204G		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Ttiles (Light Grey with white and grey streaks)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-03A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H204G		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H204G		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H204H		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Ttiles (Light Grey with white and grey streaks)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-03A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H204H		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H204H		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H204J		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Ttiles (Light Grey with white and grey streaks)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-03A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H204J		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H204J		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			

Campus	Building	Floor	Room Number	Room Description	Location	Material Description	Approximate Quantity (m2)	Condition	Friability	Accessibility	Laboratory Results	Asbestos Type (%)	Report Reference	Sample ID	Change Log
Ottawa	H	2	H204K		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Ttiles (Light Grey with white and grey streaks)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-03A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H204K		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H204K		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H204L		Floor	2'x4' Vinyl Tiles (Light Grey with white and grey streaks)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-03A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H204L		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H204L		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H204M		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Ttiles (Light Grey with white and grey streaks)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-03A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H204M		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H204M		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H204N		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Ttiles (Light Grey with white and grey streaks)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-03A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H204N		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H204N		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tile (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H204cc	Corridor	Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (Dark Grey)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	InAir Inventory		
Ottawa	H	2	H204cc	Corridor	Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	InAir Inventory		
Ottawa	H	2	H204cc	Corridor	Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (New)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H204cc	Corridor	Other	Baseboard Mastic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	MS-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H205		Floor	Ceramic Tile	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H205		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H205		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H207		Floor	Ceramic Tile	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H207		Wall	Concrete Block, Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H207		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures), Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H207A		Floor	N/A - Inaccessible									
Ottawa	H	2	H208		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (blue with white and grey streaks) and mastic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-02A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H208		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H208		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H209		Floor	Poured Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H209		Wall	Concret Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H209		Ceiling	Steel Deck	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H210		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (Dark Grey)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H210		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H210		Ceiling	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H211		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (Dark Grey)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H211		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H211		Ceiling	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H212		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (Dark Grey)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H212		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H212		Ceiling	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H213		Floor	Poured Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H213		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H213		Ceiling	Steel Deck	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H213A		Floor	Poured Concrete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H213A		Wall	Concrete Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H213A		Ceiling	Steel Deck	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H214		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (Dark Grey)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H214		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H214		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H215		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (Grey)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SVF-05A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H215		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H215		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H215A		Floor	Sheet Vinyl (Grey)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SVF-05A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H215A		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H215A		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H216		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (Beige)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 PSDSR Accessiblity	VFT-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H216		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (Dark Grey)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H216		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H216		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H217		Floor	Carpet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H217		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	

Campus	Building	Floor	Room Number	Room Description	Location	Material Description	Approximate Quantity (m2)	Condition	Friability	Accessibility	Laboratory Results	Asbestos Type (%)	Report Reference	Sample ID	Change Log
Ottawa	H	2	H217		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H217A		Floor	Carpet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H217A		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound, Prefabricated Partiton walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H217A		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H217B		Floor	Carpet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H217B		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound, Prefabricated Partiton walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H217B		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H217C		Floor	Carpet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H217C		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound, Prefabricated Partiton walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H217C		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H217D		Floor	Carpet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H217D		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound, Prefabricated Partiton walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H217D		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H217E		Floor	Carpet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H217E		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound, Prefabricated Partiton walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H217E		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H217F		Floor	Carpet	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H217F		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound, Prefabricated Partiton walls	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H217F		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H217F		Other	Baseboard Mastic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	MS-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H217cc	Corridor (Between H217 and H213)	Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (Dark Grey)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H217cc	Corridor (Between H217 and H213)	Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H217cc	Corridor (Between H217 and H213)	Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H	2	H217cc	Corridor (Between H217 and H213)	Other	Baseboard Mastic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	MS-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H218		Floor	12"x12" Vinyl Tiles (Dark Grey)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	VFT-01A-C	
Ottawa	H	2	H218		Wall	Drywall Joint Compound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	DJC-02A-E	
Ottawa	H	2	H218		Ceiling	2'x4' Ceiling Tiles (Pinholes and fissures)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			
Ottawa	H		Throughout		Mechanical	Ductwork Mastic (Black)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	MS-02A-C	
Ottawa	H		Throughout		Mechanical	Ductwork Mastic (Grey)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	MS-03A-C	
Ottawa	H		Throughout		Structural	Sprayed Fireproofing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	N/A	2024 DSR Building H	SPF-01A-C	
Ottawa	H		Throughout		Mechanical	Fibreglass, Uninsulated	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No ACM	N/A			

APPENDIX D

Drawings

Designated Substances and Hazardous Materials Report

Building H

706 Wajashk Private

Client: Algonquin College

CM3 Project Number: TC1738

ALGONQUIN COLLEGE

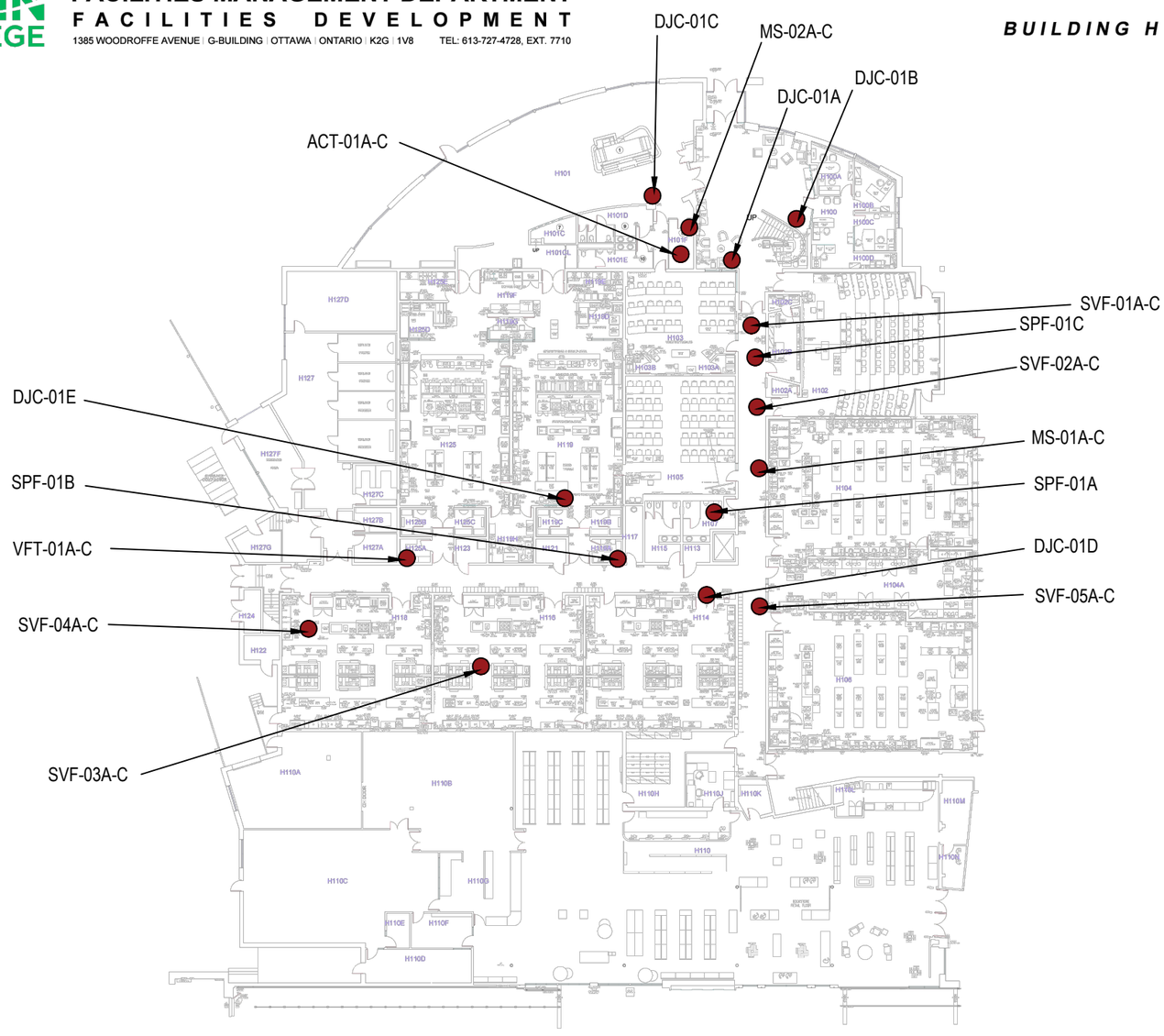
FACILITIES MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

F A C I L I T I E S D E V E L O P M E N T

1385 WOODROFFE AVENUE | G-BUILDING | OTTAWA | ONTARIO | K2G | 1V8 TEL: 613-727-4728, EXT. 7710

BUILDING H - 1st. FLOOR PLAN

NOT TO SCALE



LEGEND

- ASBESTOS BULK SAMPLE LOCATION 2024
- LEAD BULK SAMPLE LOCATION 2024

cm3 environmental

5710 AKINS ROAD, OTTAWA, ON K2S 1B8

ALGONQUIN COLLEGE

ALGONQUIN COLLEGE

DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REPORT - BUILDING H

ALGONQUIN COLLEGE - WOODROFFE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Project: TC1738	Drawn By: GG
Date: FEBRUARY 2026	Reviewed By: TC
Scale: N.T.S.	Figure: 1

ALGONQUIN COLLEGE

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

F A C I L I T I E S D E V E L O P M E N T

1385 WOODROFFE AVENUE | G-BUILDING | OTTAWA | ONTARIO | K2G | 1V8 TEL: 613-727-4728, EXT. 7710

BUILDING H - 2nd. FLOOR PLAN

NOT TO SCALE

LEGEND

- ASBESTOS BULK SAMPLE LOCATION 2024
- LEAD BULK SAMPLE LOCATION 2024

cm3 environmental

5710 AKINS ROAD, OTTAWA, ON K2S 1B8

ALGONQUIN COLLEGE

ALGONQUIN COLLEGE

DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REPORT - BUILDING H

ALGONQUIN COLLEGE - WOODROFFE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Project: TC1738	Drawn By: GG
Date: FEBRUARY 2026	Reviewed By: TC
Scale: N.T.S.	Figure: 2